THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
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Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

From the Richmond Whig.

ASA HARTZ ON MUSIC.

JACQUE O'DIMUNTZ.—*My Dear Bower*: Next to my unaccountable *penchant* for the sweet, young patriot, of brow bathing propensity, is my inordinate love of music. Music, my bower, enchants me. I feed upon it—I drink it—I sleep under its soothing influence—I wake in the early morn to a concert of sweet sounds, and die away at dewy eve with a soft diapason stealing gently o'er my wrapt senses; and when grim Death asks me to hand in my checks, I expect to be carried into eternity with seraphic melody floating through my soul. Music, my bower is an institution three parts heavenly and the balance correspondingly sweet.

I like it.

I have just left the sweet and sacred precincts of about thirteen yards of maine antique, in which is built a darling young female patriot of the Confederate persuasion. She manipulated the piano keys, my bower, and I wish to be very particular in saying that she fingered more music out of it than any young creature ever did, anywhere between the Potomac and the East line of the Trans Mississippi Department. It was a grand piece, my bower, and must have been a military piece; but whether composed by Meyerbeer, lager beer or any other man, the completely relaxed condition of my nerves will not permit me to say just now.

It began with a violent assault upon the left wing of the line of keys, which was evidently intended as a feint by the lovely assailant; for a heavy skirmish immediately followed on the extreme right, with apparently satisfactory results. Finding the advantage thus gained somewhat decided, she repeated the same piece of strategy, and immediately thereafter threw in some heavy licks in the centre. The effect was electrical, my bower, and knew at once no instrument could stand an assault so persistent if muchey protracted. Flushed with success, she opened upon the entire line at once with a concentrated vim that would have appalled Chickering himself, ending the engagement with a half dozen vindictive volleys on the left, and as many on the right.

It was a complete victory, my bower, and she seemed happy when it was over, I know I was.

The piano is a good thing, Jacque, whether classed as an article of furniture or an instrument of music. It is a most pleasant *relieve* from constant exercise, either upon the wash tub or Singer's sewing machine; but it doesn't come up to the hand-organ or hurdy-gurdy. I saw a most villainous looking chap with a monkey, last February, playing upon the latter, and was astonished at the ease with which he coaxed the sweet sounds from the square box. Don't know if the monkey really had anything to do with it, but it is a pleasant feeling to think that he did. A beautiful piece from a Nopera called Norma was executed with much satisfaction, without notes, and apparently without labor; and when I recollect that my sweet young female patriot has tried for the last eight months, unsuccessfully, to produce it from the piano, I am forced to the conclusion that the hand organ and monkey are infinitely superior to the piano. The hand organ and monkey, when skilfully played, beat any other instrument I have ever seen. Think, I shall try to learn it.

As before stated, my bower, music is a good thing, and I love it. I thing it likely that melody is an institution of very ancient origin—invented, probably, several weeks before Adam went into the fruit trade and got busted. By the way, don't you reckon the music of Eve's gentle voice lured him into the little speculation? I do, and always think of music when I see a sweet and amiable apple woman selling her fruit at a dollar and a quarter a pippin.

There's music in the storm when it sweeps 'twixt earth and sky; there is music in the rivulet that ripples softly by; there is music in the cannon's roar when foeman meet, and music in the pretty foot that patters 'long the street.

There is music in the ringing laugh that 'scapes a maiden's lip; there is music in the gentle breeze that whispers to the ship, there is music in the bounding wave that rolls along the shore, and music where th' angelic host are singing evermore.

There is music where the little birds are warbling forth their praise, and where the myriad insect choir chirp their matin lays; there's music in the sea and sky, and in the earth and air—By George? my bower, (to cut it short,) there's music everywhere.

The last three paragraphs, my bower, have exhausted me, and I hear the soft musical voice of the sweet young female patriot of the Confederacy, who is coming to bathe my classic brow. I shall therefore close this. But I intend to take music on the hand organ and monkey.

Remember me lovingly to your favorite washerwoman.

Yours, in a concord of sweet sounds.

ASA HARTZ.

290 HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, Jan. 28th, 1865.

THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.

A late number of Frazer's Magazine has the following:

Doubtless you have remarked with satisfaction how the little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily dressed, with a huge shirt collar frayed at the edge, and a glaring yellow silk pocket handkerchief, broken of these things, and become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man whose hair and whiskers were ridiculously cut, speedily become like other human beings. You have seen a clergyman who wore a long beard, in a little while appear without one. You have seen a man who used to sing ridiculous songs leave them off. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with snuff, abandon the vile habit.

A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of bits of orange peel; no touching all the posts in walking along the streets; or eating or drinking with disgusting voracity. If ever Oliver Goldsmith had been married he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man you know little about, oddly dressed or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting eccentricity of manners, you may be tolerably sure he is not a married man. For the little corners are rounded off, the little shoots are pruned away in married men. Wives generally have much more sense than their husbands, especially when the husbands are clever men. The wife's advices are like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.—These are wholesome though painful shears snipping off little growths of self conceit and folly.

While the Prince of Wales was at Hebron he and his suite obtained permission to visit the Cave of Machpelah, Abraham's burial place. They are the first Christians who have been allowed to enter it since the Crusades, nearly seven hundred years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca and Leahare buried there.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865. [No. 260.

ADJ'T AND INSPCETOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

General Orders, No. 122.

* * * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.

(Official,) JOHN W. HINSDALE,
262—7t. A. A. General.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } Editors.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Mirry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oct 29, 1864. 162—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 260 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.

January 23, 1865. 238—tf.

NEGRO AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOM, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 like Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children. These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.

W. C. ASKEW, & CO.

Feb. 16, 1865. 255—4t.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.

January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

$200 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT ON SUNDAY night the 12th inst., a medium sized dark bay Mare, at the time of her loss she had on both saddle and bridle. For her return or information leading to her recovery, the above reward will be paid. Apply to

DR. THOS. HILL,
or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M.

Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d3t.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their Old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

LOST.

IN RALEIGH ON THE 11TH INST., A NOTE OF $730 payable to me in Confederate notes by J. M. Sloan, dated Dec. 22, 1864. The finder will be liberally rewarded on delivering it to B. F. Moore or J. B. Neathery.

NEIL McKAY.

Feb. 15, 1865. 252 6t.

JOHN D HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 9th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

TO GAS CONSUMERS!

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE PRICE of GAS will be $80 00 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Lessees.

February 21, 1865. 138—d1m.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A Military and Classical Finishing School.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendant.
Oaks, N. C.

January 20, 1865. 40—s6t*.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.

January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,

100 KEGS SODA.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Armies of the Confederate States,
February 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 8:

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No 2 of this date from Army Headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to those Headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE,
General.

157—6t.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading Journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

Jan 18—22S tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 20[illegible]—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
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3	S D Thurston,		W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,	W J Hill,	
5	J W Lea,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
6	R F Webb,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
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19	W P Roberts,		D J Devane,
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30	F M Parker,	C W Knight,	
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32	D G Cowand,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
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35	J T Johnson,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
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37		G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
38	Jno Ashford,	F A Reynolds,	W A Holland,
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42	J E Brown,		C M Stedman,
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44	T C Singeltary,		N McK McNeil,
45	J R Winston,	A C McAllister,	
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47		A A Hill,	C Q Petty,
48	S H Walkup,	J T Davis,	H J Ryals,
49	L M McAfee,	J C Vanhook,	J R McDonald,
50	G Wortham,	C B Hobson,	
51	H McKethan,		
52	M A Parks,	J T Morehead,	
53		A Ellis,	
54	K M Murchison,	A H Belo,	J W Graham,
55	J R Connally,	G G Luke,	J A Craige,
56	P F Faison,	H C Jones,	T J Doolin,
57			J M Mayo,
58	J B Palmer,	E Cantwell,	J T Weaver,
59	D D Ferebee,		E Mallett,
60	W M Hardy.	W S Devane,	P G McDowell,
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62		S B Evans,	T P Jones,
63		W N Garrett,	J J Spann,
64		A H Baird,	D L Davis,
65	G N Folk,	C G Wright,	E Whitford,
66	J H Nethercutt,	R W Wharton,	W B Sanderlin,
67	J N Whitford,	E C Yellowly,	I A Harris.
68	J W Hinton,	J L Henry,	
69	G Tait,		

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seat by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
Commissioner

161—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Kygia, Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. A W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W M Smith, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col. L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Port Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.

December 26, 1864. 87—w6m.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

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Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	210 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

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POSTERS,
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CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus Medlee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsey.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster,

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

THE SITUATION grows more and more threatening. Within the space of ten days, Columbia, Charleston and Wilmington have been given up to the enemy. The evacuation of Columbia was made necessary by the incapacity of our small force to hold it against the superior force of Sherman, and the two other places fell into the hands of the enemy as a military necessity forced by the loss of Columbia. Our own sea coast is necessarily exposed to the ravages of the enemy, because of the demand for our forces at another point. Meantime the most strenuous efforts are being made to check Sherman's advance, and if possible to destroy him before he reaches this State. Our military authorities are fully aroused to the importance of overwhelming Sherman, and no effort will be spared on their part to effect that object.

Meanwhile, neither the energy of Congress nor the spirit of the people, back up the determination of the military authorities as they should. Congress even at this late period shows no disposition to atone for its past follies in legislation, its blindness, and total lack of energy or statesmanship. It has been in session three months, during the most critical period of the war, and it has failed to do any thing up to this time, which promises to be of any utility to the cause or of any benefit to the army or the country. The failure of the peace conference, and the success of Sherman have paralyzed both Congress and the people at large, and they now stand aghast looking at each other affrighted, if not petrified, and utterly without spirit or purpose.

Discouragement and fear have seized upon the masses. The only persons who manifest cheerfulness, are the so called *peace men*, who seem to be really rejoiced at the near prospect of ending the war by our utter subjugation. Those who have managed thus far among all classes to keep out of the war, are resolved to keep out, seemingly contented with the results, if they can only save their bones whole.

Added to all this, the utter incompetency of the government or its blindness and obstinacy in the management of public affairs, daily loses it friends and weakens the public confidence. What might be done at this crisis, is seriously retarded and hampered by the misrule and bad management of those in authority. There is really but one man in the country in whom the people and the army entirely confide. That man is Gen. Lee. But his hands are manacled and tied by the stupidity and obstinacy of those who control him. When the cause was well nigh gone, it is committed to him, but with such impediments and obstacles as render him almost powerless.

WE PUBLISHED a few days ago a report of C. B. Duffield, acting Superintendent of Conscription, of the number of persons exempted and detail in the several States as State officers, express, telegraph, and railroad employees. From this report it will be seen that Georgia is reported as having very much the largest number of persons exempt as State officers, and North Carolina stands next.—Of the accuracy of this report we know nothing of course. We have no doubt, that the facts set forth in it will strike many of our readers as strange and contrary to their expectations. We confess that it was so with us. But a little reflection will probably explain in many cases what, at the first blush, seems so strange. It will be remembered that this report is made up from the monthly returns of enrolling officers; and as North Carolina has had as yet, less of her territory overrun by the enemy than most of her Southern sisters, and the territory thus overrun, and within the enemy's lines, cannot be reported; is it not a fair inference that North Carolina has not more exempted as State officers, than most of her sister State, in proportion to the territory of which they severally have control? We deem it an incontestible fact, that North Carolina has as many, nay more soldiers in the field in Confederate service than most, perhaps any one of the States of the South. If she has more exempted state officers than any one except Georgia, how does this happen? It is true that in other States conscription has not been inforced as in this, and that in other states large classes of citizens have been permitted to escape conscription while in North Carolina the same classes have been required to go to the front?

We see that the Hon. Wm. A. Graham has recently introduced resolutions into the Senate calling substantially for information on this and kindred points. Let us have the information. If such suspicions, which have been entertained by many for sometime be unfounded, it is due the Government and the people that the fact should be known. If they are true, the abuse should be known and corrected at once.

THE CADETS from Hillsboro' Military Academy have been in the city for several days. We understand that they came down, in the first instance, under orders, for the purpose of guarding Yankee prisoners, which it was understood were about to be transferred from other places to this city for safe keeping. We suppose that the recent arrangement for a speedy exchange of all prisoners, will render the presence of the Cadets, with us, not necessary long. Some Yankee prisoners, officers we understand, arrived here day before yesterday, and by some hook or crook were permitted to take a general stroll about town. Subsequently it was deemed prudent to circumscribe their perambulations, and the Cadets were sent to look after them. Yesterday morning, we learn that, some of them were gobbled up from some of the negro kitchens in town. By the way, the Cadets are a good looking company of lads, and their cheerfulness and spirit reminds us of that exhibited by our volunteers in 1861. We have no doubt that if they should be ordered to meet the enemy in battle they would give a good account of themselves.

We think, however, that they are not old enough to withstand the hardships of an arduous and protracted campaign as well as those whose physical systems are better matured. And we hope that the condition of the country may permit them soon to return to the Academy, where they may be matured both physically and mentally for more extensive usefulness in the future walks of life.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the publishers, Wm. B. Smith & Co., of this city, a copy of "The Deserter's Daughter," by W. D. Herrington, 3d N. C. cavalry, author of "The Captain's Bride" &c. It is a Novelette of 27 pages. We have not had time to read it yet. Such of our readers as desire it can procure a copy of the publishers for $2 00, and read and decide upon its merits for themselves.

YANKEE PAPERS are now making considerable noise over a report that two vessels, powerful rams, have recently left the Port of Bordeaux, in France for the Confederate States' service. We publish some correspondence, taken from the N. Y. *Herald*, in regard to this matter. Our readers can look over it and give it whatever degree of credence they think it worth. We suspect that the *Herald* professes more alarm than it really feels on that score; but no doubt it has a design in all it says:

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1865.—By a fortunate accident I am able to anticipate, I trust in time to mitigate a great disaster, the most startling intelligence that has crossed the Atlantic since the outbreak of the war. This will barely have reached you before two rebel iron clads will have left the coast of France for the port of New York, where they expect to carry the first news of the expedition. These vessels, which are admirable sea boats, as one of them has proved during the recent heavy gales in the North Sea, are of the most formidable description, calculated to resist any artillery in our navy, except, perhaps, the monitor guns. They will take abundant coal for the Atlantic voyage, without stopping at the islands; and armed with Armstrongs of the heaviest calibre, as well as an enormous supply of rockets. No doubt is entertained of their ability to carry with ease the fortifications in New York harbor, and hold the harbor against any force that could possibly be sent to the rescue. The city is then to be laid under contribution, or, in event of refusal, to be fired. The leaders of the expedition, however, expect an outbreak in the city itself, and that the copperheads will seize the moment of panic and confusion to declare New York independent from the Union and the State, and a free port.

To show that I do not exaggerate the formidable character of these vessels, it is only necessary to name them, as, during their construction, many of our naval officers have inspected them. They are known as the Sphynx and the Cheops, but on hoisting their flag will be respectively called the Stonewall and the Rapidan. You are doubtless aware that before the keel of either of these vessels was laid at Bordeaux the personal word of Louis Napoleon was pledged to their delivery, with guns and everything except power on board. The diligence and skill of Mr. Dayton, who succeeded in gaining over the confidential clerk of one of the constructors, and then procuring possession of the very originals of the contract with the rebel agents, frustrated the plan as originally conceived. The French Government found it necessary to make an appearance of preserving its neutrality. The Minister of Marine withdrew the authority to the ship guns, and some wooden vessels also included in the same compact, were really and *bona fide* sold and delivered to neutral Powers. This allayed suspicion and uneasiness, and the imperial conspirator and his rebel friends felt safe in resuming the plot, especially since Mr. Dayton's death had removed the chief obstacle to success. The poor Danes were made the catspaw in the affair. One of their ironclads was sold to them, and sailing from Bordeax duly arrived at Copenhagen, and was forgotten. The German press is too lazy, and that of France under too astute a surveillance to see anything on which the Tuileries want them to be blind. What intrigues passed in that obscure corner of Europe I do not know. Suffice it that the iron-clad, supposed to have been delivered to Denmark, sailed two days ago from Copenhagen, with all her armament on board, the affair having been so managed through the French diplomatic and consular agents there as to get her returned to her owner, Mr. Armand, a friend and *protege* of the Emperor, and a government member of the Corps Legislative.

Meanwhile the sister ship, which is nominally sold to Prussia, profiting by the voyage of the other, will sail without suspicion ostensibly for Hamburg, but in reality to meet her consort at a lonely little island off the coast, which the "Danish" ship may be expected to reach in about ten days. Then both of them will be met by tenders having on board the coal, powder and men—some one hundred and twenty for each, independently of such of the present neutral crews as may be tempted to enlist. The transfer can be made in a few hours, the tenders will have distant destinations and discreet captains; so that, with the exception o this letter, the first news you in New York will probably have of the unprecedented treachery of France will be the arrival of a France-rebel iron clad armada.

You will ask why I, knowing this plot, do not frustrate it? I can only reply that there are solemn obligations binding me on this side of the Atlantic which do not extend to the other, and that I am doing the best my conscience allows me. The facts will only too soon prove the accuracy of my information; and if you neglect my anxious warning it will be at your own peril,

I have reason to believe that the secret treaty which is known to exist between France and the Confederacy was not intended to run so soon the risk of exposure and it is probable that the French Legation at Washington is really kept in ignorance of it, so that the disavowal may be made with all the appearance of conviction and truth. Louis Napoleon fears no element of French public opinion except the sympathy to slavery, which is stronger and more universal here than in England, and which is moreover represented by Prince Napoleon. It is upon this hint that the Richmond papers have lately set up such a clamor about emancipation, which is diligently worked by their innumerable organs over here. Besides, it has been agreed upon by the high contracting parties that the 4th of March and the inauguration of President Lincoln under a new election, which is alleged to have utterly modified the constituency of the U. S. Government should be awailed for any compromising step. But it appears that either the recent reverses of the Rebels have so alarmed Louis, or the favorable progress of Mexican affairs so embolden him, as to overcome the scruples and timidity of Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys and hasten the denouncement. At all events, the result is that two Rebel iron-clads, fully manned and equipped; and, in many respects, superior to anything that has yet been built of the kind on either side of the water, will within a fortnight, be *en route* for New York.

STATEMENT OF THE DANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1865.

Further information in reference to the Bordeaux steamer, said to have been obtained by the Rebels, is looked for with interest. The Danish Minister, Mr Rasloff, denies the report that the vessel was sold to the Rebels by the Danish Government. This information has been obtained from an authentic source.

Commenting upon the news contained in this letter, the *Herald* says editorially:

THE DANO-REBEL IRON CLADS ON THEIR WAY TO THE AMERICAN WATERS—THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The intelligence that two rebel iron clads had left, or was about to leave, the French coast for American waters is confirmed by our Paris correspondent, whose letter we publish this morning. Our Consul at Liverpool confirms this statement to the Government, and implicates the Danish authorities. It is not unreasonable to expect their appearance on our coast almost at any hour and the damage they may commit, if our men-of war and merchant vessels are taken by surprise, will be incalculable. It is the duty of our Government therefore, promptly to make arrangement for their reception and capture; and furthermore, to seize such of the Danish West India possessions as may be calculated to indemnify us for their being permitted to be fitted out under the flag of the Danish Government.

BY CLOTHES LINE TELEGRAPH AND SAW HORSE EXPRESS.

[Reported expressly for the People's Organ by Bamboozle & Humbug, news agents and reporters, and entered according to Act of Parliament in the large safe in the Clerk's office in the Southern District of Nova Zembla, February 31, 1865.

N. B.—Reliable gentlemen, officers, ladies, runagees, little boys, and intelligent contrabands are respectfully requested to report all startling news to Messrs. B & H at their office, northwest corner of Broad and Reynolds streets, Augusta, Ga., without delay.]

Latest from Europe, France and Mexico.
Public Opinion of the American War.
News from China, &c., &c.

NOVA ZEMBLA, February 1, 1865.

Professor Low's Balloon from Hong Kong, via Cowes and a market, has just passed high over this place, but low enough to obtain the following startling intelligence:

Louis Napoleon declines to grant a further loan to the Mexican Empire. He alleges as a reason for his refusal that he has already given that Government a *million*. On being asked by the Mexican Envoy, when that event occurred, he replied: "Have I not given you a Maxi-*million*." The Envoy very curtly replied, "Sire, the maxim we can get along without, but the million we need very much to sustain the maxim." Consuls have gone up (for money) in consequence of this correspondence—two of them went up from Havre to Paris by the last steamer.

The Brier Public states that the Emperor is to have a large navy afloat in a short time, and adds he is looking to Sea ward with reference to the Monroe Doctrine.

A Scotch journal referring to the Yankee Congress, says "they mon row their own doctrine—the British Government is up to (Scotch) Snuff."

The Fore-finger, the Rebel organ at London, states that public opinion is strongly in favor of recognizing the South, but that the commissioners have changed so much, by reason of high living in Paris, that their own friends can scarcely recognize them, hence the European Governments are not altogether to blame in the premises.

From China, it is reported that the Emperor A B Ah Link Horn has ordered his Secretary of War, Mr. Sea-Wahrd to procure a new supply of gongs, hewgass and tomejins, with which to frighten the Rebels into submission.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION.

HAMBURG, S. C., Feb. 1.

An intelligent contraband has just reached here bringing with him a copy of the New York Blower containing the following accounts of the reception of our Commissioners at Washington:

As soon as it was known that the rebel envoys had arrived a large crowd of Rebel sympathizers consisting of one adult contraband, two little contrabands, three newsboys, and a blind fruit seller, and a little poodle dog, gathered around their quarters and proceeded to give them three victorious cheers. The Provost Guard instantly arrested the party, gave the contrabands 25 cents a piece in Federal postal currency, sent the newsboys to the bar racks and kicked the poodle. After which quiet was restored, and business resumed as usual.

The rebel Commissioners were assigned to comfortable quarters in the Old Capitol prison and on the following day sent in the following note to Mr. Lincoln:

SIR: We have been specially appointed by ourselves in behalf of the Corn-federate States, to await on your Imperial Highness and ascertain whether you will treat with us on the basis of Independence of "said Confederate States." Signed by Campbell, Stephens and Hunter.

To which Mr. Lincoln immediately replied:

Dearly Beloved, but erring brethren: You remind me of an anecdote which I remember to have heard when I was in Illinois. There was an old *hunter* who used to annoy an old farmer very much by hunting on his grounds. The consequence was that the two parties, who had previously been friends, fell out, and remained "fell'd out (excuse me gentlemen—it's a technical term I used when engaged in splitting rails—a better business by the way than splitting horns with Rebel Commissioners!) for some time, until another gentleman by the name of Stevens, volunteered his services to make peace between the belligerents. The reply which he received from the old farmer was, in substance, as follows: "As I am no Campbellite and Stevens' so deceivin' nobody wont believe him, I am afraid to trust my friend the Hunter; I am afraid he'll trespass on my grounds again." I apply the anecdote to you gentlemen, and can assure you, in conclusion, that if your people will lay down arms and agree to take the places of their slaves, perhaps—understand me, I say perhaps—I will see whether I can allow them to come back into the "glorious Union" once more.

Signed,

ABE LINCOLN.

To which the Commissioners replied as follows:

Your highness reminds us of an anecdote we once heard. It was in substance as follows:

"A long eared animal of the horse tribe once essayed to pass himself off upon the world as a nightengale. He succeeded pretty well until he attempted to sing, when it was discovered that he was an ass!" You can apply this anecdote to yourself; and in conclusion, we beg leave to say that as our people have been so long Counted, and have lived on peas for such a length of time, and can live on them longer yet, and don't care a bean for such peas as you can offer. They did hope for negotiation peas; now sir, they are a going to have field peas!

Signed by the rebel Commissioners.

Here the sawyer had to use his saw horse, and the old lady wanted to hang out her clothes, so that nothing more can come through this evening. —*Reps.*

HOME GUARDS.—The Home Guards of Wake met Tuesday and were "consolidated" into two companies, one of the 1st class, and one of the 2nd class. We learn there were not sixty-four men in either company. The following officers were elected for the company of the first class:

R. S. Perry, Captain.
William Booth, 1st Lieutenant.
J. N. Cheek, 2d "
W. H. Scott, 3d "

This Company, we learn, were ordered to Camp Mangum yesterday, to guard prisoners.

The company of the second class was organized by the election of the following officers:

W. R. Richardson, Captain.
W. H. Finch, 1st Lieutenant.
A. S. Currin, 2d "
W. G. Upchurch, Jr., 3d "

OUR MARKET.—Within the last few days the prices of provisons have advanced alarmingly in this market. Everybody has heard of the fabulus prices paid in Richmond for something to eat, and it seems that those prices are to be realized here. God have mercy on the poor people. Unless our country friends bring something to eat for the large number of people accumulating in Charlotte the rich as well as poor must suffer.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

RECIPE FOR GOOD BLACING.—Take half a pint of syrup; half a pint of vinegar; one table spoonful of oil, (any kind,) and the whites of two eggs; mix well together and thicken with soot or lamp black.

LATE WAR NEWS.

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia has fallen. Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. This intelligence was communicated yesterday by Gen. Beauregard in an official dispatch.

Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From General Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad. Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, North Carolina, a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, though, as, to this, we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of execution. It is impossible to say whither Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is, that he will go to Charleston and establish a base; but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah, he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, North Carolina, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad; or at Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is together at Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

FIRING BELOW RICHMOND.

Several heavy guns were heard in the direction of Dutch Gap yesterday evening. The cause of the firing has not been explained. Probably some wet guns were being fired off.

FROM PETERSBURG.

On Wednesday and Thursday some movement was going on in Grant's camp opposite Petersburg. Deserters state that Grant has sent eight thousand men to City Point since Saturday, and say it is the impression in the Yankee army that this force is to be sent to Newbern or to reinforce Sherman. Sherman does not want reinforcements; Terry, at Wilmington, may require more.

From the Charlotte Democrat, of the 21st.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Although we are within 110 miles of the most stirring scenes in South Carolina, we know but little of what has occurred or is occurring. It is strange and unaccountable that the authorities below here will not send or permit to be sent a statement of the condition of affairs. Instead of its doing harm, it would do good, if in no other way, by counteracting the alarm which false reports create.

The rumors from the scene of operations are various and conflicting. All we certainly know here is, that the City of Columbia is in possession of the enemy, and that the enemy occupied the place on Friday last, after a fight or heavy skirmish with our troops; and that our troops are now concentrating at a point a few miles this side of Columbia. What sort of a battle took place, and the loss on either side, is unknown to the public here—there are hundreds of reports concerning it, but few if any of them are worth the least credence.

Gen. Beauregard is in command of our forces this side of Columbia, and is preparing, we suppose, to resist the advance of the enemy in this direction. We know that preparations are being made to guard against loss of public property if the enemy should advance on this point.

It is stated that General D. H. Hill or General Cheatham attacked the enemy in the rear on Thursday or Friday last, and captured 800 prisoners and a number of wagons. If so, the enemy will not be much disposed to advance in this direction with a fire in both his rear and front.

It is also rumored that the city of Charleston has been evacuated, and that the garrison of that place is marching to the assistance of Beauregard. From what we can learn we are disposed to believe that this is true, though nothing is known *certain* about it.

We learn that the enemy, after getting into Columbia, burnt all the depots. The cotton stored in the city was either burnt by the enemy or our own people. The Government property, or at least a great deal of it, was removed before our troops evacuated the place. The report about a large number of women and children being killed is false.

If the enemy undertakes to move North from Columbia, it is very uncertain what course he will take—our commanding officers do not seem to be satisfied on this point. He may come towards Charlotte, or he may take a route several miles to the East of this place. We think vigorous preparations are being made to thwart his purpose if he comes in this direction. And we think it right to state that the Government property is being removed from this place, so that if he comes here he will have a barren victory.

A few days will reveal the intentions of Sherman—until then let us keep cool and be ready to act as circumstances may demand.

P. S.—A gentleman who arrived here this (Monday) morning from below, informs us that a cavalry fight took place between Ridgeway and Columbia on Saturday or Sunday last, and that the enemy were driven back. This gentleman also states that only the S. C. Railroad Depot was burnt at Columbia, and that caught fire from a shell, exploding some ammunition stored therein and killing two or three persons and wounding five or six others. Another gentleman states that Gen. Cheatham whipped the enemy at Aiston, S. C., and damaged him considerably. We are disposed to believe these reports.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S OPINION.—Gen. Beauregard, in private conversation, says one of the main causes of the defeat of our army at Nashville was the "want of bayonets." The bayonet is something on which a soldier can rely with confidence, and which in turn infuses confidence in the soldier.

The General also stated "that it was impossible to have an efficient army—one with which anything could be done—unless the troops are well clothed, well shod and well fed."

Many years of service—brilliant and fraught with honors—have taught this distinguished officer what are the causes which give *morale* to an army.—*Constitutionalist.*

FROM BELOW.—A raiding party passed through Greenville on Saturday and threatened Tarboro.—They were driven back with a loss to us of a small amount of commissary stores. There are reports of movements on the South side of Neuse river, but they need confirmation.—*Goldsboro' Journal.*

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.

There has been, for several hours this afternoon, heavy firing on our extreme right, but as yet the cause is unexplained.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.

A fire occurred on the south side of Main street, between 12th and 14th, at one o'clock this morning. The upper part of the building, No. 117 was destroyed. Joseph Stebbin's wife, daughter, and two sons perished in the flames.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.

Nothing of importance done in the Senate to-day.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.

In the House to day a message from the President was received in response to resolutions of inquiry, enclosing a telegram from Hardee, relative to the failure to destroy cotton at Savannah. He stated that the cotton was stored in cellars and garrets;—its destruction would have involved that of the city.

The Senate bill increasing the number of acting midshipmen passed.

The tax bill was further considered until 3 o'clock, when the House took recess until 7 o'clock.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.

Additional Yankee papers of the 18th have been received. The only item of interest is the reprieve of Capt. Ball.

BLOWING UP OF THE TRUCK BOAT SCULTZ ON THE JAMES RIVER.—Yesterday evening as the flag of truce boat Scultz, Captain Hill, was ascending the river from Cox's landing, where she had gone down with a load of Yankee prisoners, in company with the Allison, she was blown up by a floating torpedo, which made a complete wreck of her. The disaster occurred off the upper end of the Dutch Gap canal. The Scultz had left Cox's landing at ten minutes past four yesterday afternoon, preceding the Allison; and after turning the bend of the stream at the point indicated, she run her bows upon a torpedo, which completely blew open her hull, her engines dropping out and her stern being lifted out of the water as she went down.—Two negro firemen were killed by the explosion; and two soldiers who had gone down as guards of the Yankee prisoners were blown into the water and were drowned. Their names were —— Condiff, from Bedford county, in this State, and —— Cribbs, a Geogian. The other of the guards, William Hudson, of the 11th South Carolina regiment, and James Spencer, of the 20th South Carolina, were rescued from the water. There were some seven or eight members of the Ambulance Committee on the Scultz at the time of the explosion, who were saved on the wreck and taken from it by the boats of the Allison. Mr. Andrew Johnston was thrown overboard, but swam back to the wreck as it floated past him.—*Richmond Examiner, 18th*

LETTER FROM AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Whig White Man: Me big Injun, drink whiskey heap, Much. Me fight like hell, kill much Yankee many time. Me great warrior, paint red all over, get plenty Yankee scalp, and name Hemma Micco or John Jumper. Me come to Richmond to see Father Jeff, big man, great chief, got plenty money, no Whiskey, no Yankee scalp. He mighty man, treat Injun well, but not kill 'nuff Yankee every time, and give Injun no whiskey.

Me come to see great chief Gen. Lee. Big man, strong like buffaloe, great like bald eagle, good big man, give Injun plenty fat meat, but no whiskey. Got fine army, big, large, great, heap, much, plenty ragged men. Fierce warrior all, kill Yankee every time, all year round, war whoop like hell.—But got no meat, little beef, tough like dear sinew, and got no whiskey.

What make no meat for Gen. Lee big, great army. Hell, dam! plenty meat, fish, duck, wild turkey, dear, oyster, sheep, beefsteak, partridge, everything hang up at whiskey shop window all over Richmond. How come no meat for Lee big army? Plenty bacon all over Richmond store.—Man live high in town, stuff his gut, drink whiskey all day, all night, but Lee's men belly empty all the time. What this wrong make? Big officer live in town, dress fine, eat heap, drink whiskey steal, cheat, lie, make money, and poor soldier hungry all the time, got not no whiskey, and much, plenty, heap rotten tobacco.—*Rich. Whig.*

From the Observer.

BIVOUAC, 1st N. C. BAT. SHARP SHOOTS, Feb. 8.

Editors Observer: The following is a list of the casualties in this command in the battles on Hatcher's Creek, on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst.

Co. A. Lt. R. W. Woodruff, com'd'g—wounded, Lt. W. L. Maten, foot, slight; Serg't Monroe May, hand and leg, severe; (in hands of the enemy;) Privates J. C. Snow, knee, severe; Jones Shugart, left arm amputated; Wm. Crews, leg, slight; James May, foot, severe; Missing; Corp'l W. D. Herrington, Private W. G Allen.

Co. B. Lt. C. A. Shutz, com'd'g—killed, Private Aug. Shouse. Wounded, Private Reuben Chitty, face, severe; J. A Kizer, breast, slight. Missing, Privates A. A. Clewell and Luther Waugh.

R. E. WILSON, Capt. Com'd'g.

MARRIED:

In Wake County on Tuesday evening Feb. 21st, by G. F. Faribault, Esq., Mr. T. J. WEDDON of Raleigh to Mrs. CYNTHIA RICHARDSON.

In Person County, N. C., on the 12th of February, by W. B. Royster, Esq., Lieutenant R. D. ROYSTER, of Co. E, 58th N. C. Troops, to Miss LUCY F. ALLEN, of Person County, N. C.

New Advertisements.

OLD RYE WHISKY.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO SELL A FEW BARrels of good Old Rye.

D. C. MURRAY, & CO.,
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ENVELOPE PAPER.

20 REIMS OF BUFF ENVELLOPE PAPER, FOR SALE by

D. C. MURRAY, & CO.,
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ENVELOPES.

SEVERAL THOUSAND ENVELOPES ON HAND AND for sale by

D. C. MURRAY, & CO.,
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TO THE PUBLIC.

POST OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C, Feb. 23d, 1865.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY THIS OFFICE WILL BE closed at 4 P. M.

260—1t. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.